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OGDEN CITY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1913.

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WEATHER FORECAST

FAIR AND  
COOLER TO  
DAY; THURS  
DAY FAIR.



## PRESIDENT READS MEXICAN MESSAGE

First Time Since Washington the Nation's Executive Appears Before Congress on a Foreign Affair—Tells What the Position of the United States Will Be in the Future.

### NO ARMED INTERVENTION; STRICT NEUTRALITY

Federals and Rebels Can Fight Out the Issues, But Both Factions Will Be Held Responsible For Sufferings and Losses to Those Americans Who Are Unable to Leave—All Who Wish to Get Out of Country Will Receive Federal Aid—Makes Public Reply of the Huerta Government—Message Received With Applause.

#### Position of the United States.

President Wilson announced the position of the United States to be as follows:

No armed intervention.  
Strict neutrality "forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the Republic of Mexico."  
Under no circumstances to "be partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."  
To urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once and to assist them to get away in every way possible.  
To let every one in Mexico who assumes to exercise authority to know that the government shall "vigorously watch the fortunes of those Americans who cannot get away and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning."  
"That can and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding," declares the president.  
Negotiations for the friendly mediation of the United States are open to resumption at any time on either the initiative of this government or of Mexico.

Washington, Aug. 27.—President Wilson appeared in person before Congress today and laid bare to the world the details of this nation's efforts to bring about peace in Mexico; the facts concerning Huerta's rejection of the peace proposals and the policy to be pursued by this government.

Accompanying the president's address was the reply of the Huerta government rejecting the American proposals. It was written by Foreign Minister Gamboa. It suggested the following alternative policy for the United States:

Reception of a Mexican ambassador in Washington.  
That the United States send a new ambassador to Mexico without restraints.  
Strict observance of the neutrality laws and see to it that no material or monetary assistance is given to the rebels.  
Unconditional recognition of the Huerta government.

The occasion has not been paralleled in more than a century. No other president since George Washington has appeared before Congress on a foreign affair. The Senate and House assembled in the House chamber, the Senate filing in two by two. As the president mounted the platform where Speaker Clark and Vice President Marshall were waiting, the president stood at the clerk's desk and read his address in the easy conversational tone for which he is noted. Scarcely a sound interrupted.

Pointing out that it was his duty "without reservation" to lay all the facts concerning the relations of the United States with Mexico, the president outlined what the United States had done "as a friend and neighbor." The president declared that "we shall yet prove to the Mexican people that we know how to serve them without first thinking how we shall serve ourselves."

Describing Mexican conditions and the events that led up to the negotiations just concluded, President Wilson said that as a friend this country could wait no longer for a solution of affairs in the sister republic.

**America Wants Peace.**  
President Wilson read his instructions to John Lind.  
"All America cries out for a settlement," read the note Mr. Lind bore to Mexico.

The president emphatically praised the execution of his mission by Mr. Lind and said he was led to believe that Huerta government rejected the American proposals "because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled," the spirit of the American people "and an mistaken belief that the present administration did not speak for the people of the United States."

So long as such a misunderstanding continued, the president asserted that this nation "could only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the real facts."

"The situation," declared the president, "must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances."

He then outlined the position this government should take. Concluding his address, the president predicted that the "steady pressure of moral force will before many days break the barriers of pride and prejudice down and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemies."

Senor Gamboa's note, which was appended to the president's address

as for all the states of Central America, but the best gifts can come to her only if she be ready to receive them and to enjoy them honorably. America in particular—America, north and south and on both continents—waits on the development of Mexico; and that development can be sound and lasting only if it be the product of a genuine freedom, a just and orderly government, founded on law. Only so can it be peaceful, or fruitful of the benefits of peace. Mexico has a great and enviable future before her, if only she choose to attain the paths of honest constitutional government.

The present circumstances of the republic, I deeply regret to say, do not seem to promise even the foundations of such a peace. We have waited many months, months full of peril and anxiety, for the conditions there to improve, and they have not improved. They have grown worse, rather. The territory, in some sort controlled by the provisional authorities at Mexico City, has grown smaller, not larger. The prospect of the pacification of the country, even by arms, has seemed to grow more and more remote and its pacification by the authorities at the capital is evidently impossible by any other means than force. Difficulties more and more entangle those who claim to constitute the legitimate government of the republic. They have not made good their claim in fact. Their successes in the field have proved only temporary. War and disorder, devastation and confusion, seem to threaten to become the settled fortune of the distracted country. As friends we could wait no longer for a solution which every day seemed further away. It was our duty at least to volunteer our good offices—to offer to assist in, in effecting some arrangement which would bring relief and peace and set up a universally acknowledged political authority there.

**Lind and His Mission.**  
"Accordingly, I took the liberty of sending the Hon. John Lind, formerly governor of Minnesota, as my personal spokesman and representative to the city of Mexico, with the following instructions:

"Press very earnestly on the attention of those who are now exercising authority or wielding influence in Mexico the following considerations and advice:

"The government of the United States does not feel at liberty any longer to stand in the case of the spirit of the most earnest and disinterested friendship; it is our purpose in whatever we do or propose in this perplexing and distressing situation not only to pay the most scrupulous regard to the sovereignty and independence of Mexico—that we take as a matter of course to which we are bound by every obligation of right and honor—but also to give every possible evidence that we act in the interest of Mexico alone, and not in the interest of any person or body of persons who may have personal or property claims in Mexico which they may feel that they have the right to press. We are seeking to counsel Mexico for her own good and in the interest of her own peace, and not for any other purpose whatever. The government of the United States would deem itself discredited if it had any selfish or ulterior purpose in transactions where the peace, happiness and prosperity of a whole people are involved. It is acting as its friendship for Mexico, not as any selfish interest, dictates.

**America Wants Settlement.**  
"The present situation in Mexico is incompatible with the fulfillment of international obligations on the part of Mexico, with the civilized development of Mexico herself, and with the maintenance of tolerable political and economic conditions in Central America. It is upon no common occasion, therefore, that the United States offers her counsel and assistance. All America cries out for a settlement.

"A satisfactory settlement seems to us to be conditioned on:

"A—An immediate cessation of fighting throughout Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly entered into and scrupulously observed;

"B—Security given for an early and free election in which all will agree to take part;

"C—The consent of General Huerta to bind himself not to be a candidate for election as president of the republic at this election; and

"D—The agreement of all parties to abide by the results of the election and co-operate in the most loyal way in organizing and supporting the new administration.

"The government of the United States will be glad to play any part in this settlement or in its carrying out which it can play honorably and consistently with international right. It pledges itself to recognize, and in every way possible and proper to assist the administration chosen and set up in Mexico in the way and on the conditions suggested.

"Taking all the existing conditions into consideration, the government of the United States can conceive of no reasons sufficient to justify those who are now attempting to shape the policy or exercise the authority of Mexico in declining the offices of friendship thus offered. Can Mexico give the civilized world a satisfactory reason for rejecting our good offices? If Mexico can suggest any better way in which to show our friendship, serve the people of Mexico and meet our international obligations, we are more than willing to consider the suggestion.

"Mr. Lind executed his delicate and difficult mission with singular tact, firmness and good judgment, and made clear to the authorities at the City of Mexico not only the purpose of his visit but also the spirit in which it had been undertaken. But the proposals he submitted were rejected, in a note the full text of which I take the liberty of laying before you.

**Mexico Was Misinformed.**  
"I am led to believe that they were rejected partly because the authorities at Mexico City had been grossly misinformed and misled on two points. They did not realize the spirit of the American people in this matter, their earnest friendliness and yet sober determination for some just solution for the Mexican difficulties; and they did not believe that the present administration spoke, through Mr. Lind, for the people of the United States. The effect of this unfortunate misunderstanding on their part is to leave them singularly isolated and without friends who can effectively aid them. So long as the misunderstanding continues, we can only await the time of their awakening to a realization of the actual facts. We cannot thrust our good offices upon them the situation must be given a little more time to work itself out in the new circumstances; and I believe that only a little while will be necessary. For the circumstances are new. The rejection of our friendly mission makes them new, and will inevitably bring its own alterations in the whole aspect of affairs. The actual situation of the authorities at Mexico City will presently be revealed.

"Meanwhile, what is our duty to do? Clearly, everything that we do must be rooted in patience and done with calm and disinterested deliberation. Impatience on our part would be childish and would be fraught with every risk of wrong and folly. We can afford to exercise the self-restraint of a really great nation which realizes its own strength and scorns to misuse it. It was our duty to offer our active assistance. It is now our duty to show what true neutrality will do to enable the people of Mexico to set their affairs in order again, and wait for a further opportunity to offer our friendly counsel.

The door is not closed against the resumption, either on the initiative of Mexico or of our own, of the effort to bring order out of the confusion by friendly co-operative action, should fortunate occasion offer.

"While we wait, the contest of the rival forces will inevitably grow a little while be sharper than ever, just because it will be plain that an end must be made of the existing situation, and that very promptly; and with the increased activity of the contending factions will come, it is to be feared, increased danger to the non-combatants in Mexico as well as to those actually in the field of battle. The position of outsiders is always particularly trying and full of hazard where there is civil strife and a whole country is upset. We should earnestly urge all Americans to leave Mexico at once, and should assist them to get away in every way possible—not because we would mean to slacken our efforts to safeguard their lives and interests, but because it is imperative that they should take no unnecessary risks when it is physically possible for them to leave the country. We should let every one who seems to exercise authority in any part of Mexico know in the most unequivocal way that we are vigilantly watching the fortress of those Americans who can not get away, and shall hold those responsible for their sufferings and losses to a definite reckoning. That can and will be made plain beyond the possibility of a misunderstanding.

"For the rest, I deem it my duty to exercise the authority conferred on me by the law of March 14, 1912, to see to it that neither side to the struggle now going on in Mexico receive any assistance from this side of the border. I shall follow the best practice of nations in the matter of neutrality by forbidding the exportation of arms or munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of the republic of Mexico—a policy suggested by several dictators by many manifest considerations of practical expediency. We can not in the circumstances be the partisans of either party to the contest that now distracts Mexico, or constitute ourselves the virtual umpire between them."

"I am happy to say that several of the great governments of the world have given this government their generous moral support in urging on the provisional authorities at the City of Mexico the acceptance of our proffered good offices in the spirit in which they were made. We have not acted in this matter under the ordinary principles of international obligation. All the world expects us in such circumstances to act as Mexico's nearest friend and intimate adviser. This is our immemorial relation towards her. There is nowhere a serious question that we have the moral right in the case or that we are at least, in the interest of a fair settlement, and of good government, and not for the promotion of some selfish interest of our own. If further motive were necessary than our own good will towards a sister republic and our own deep concern to see peace and order prevail in Central America, this is attempting, the attitude of the great nations of the world towards what we may attempt in dealing with this distressed people at our doors, should make us feel the more solemnly bound to go to the utmost length of patience and forbearance in this painful and anxious business. The steady pressure of moral force will, before many days, break the barriers of pride and prejudice down, and we shall triumph as Mexico's friends sooner than we could triumph as her enemy—and how much higher and finer satisfactions of conscience and of honor!"

**Bay Point, Cal., Aug. 27.**—Fire in the lumber yards of the C. A. Smith company here caused damage estimated at \$1,000,000 early today. It was subdued by dynamite and by a change of wind.

## MEXICO'S ANSWER

Senor Gamboa Makes Reply to the Proposals Which John Lind Presents to Mexico—Declines to Accept Plan—Offers the Solution That the United States Recognize Huerta's Government.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Senor Gamboa's reply to the proposals submitted through John Lind opens with the statement that the "Mexican government has paid due attention to the advice and considerations expressed by the government of the United States."

Continuing it says: "The imputation contained in the first paragraph of your instructions that no progress has been made toward establishing, in the capital of Mexico, a government that may enjoy the respect and obedience of the Mexican people is unfounded."

Senor Gamboa declares that eighteen of the twenty-seven states of Mexico, the three territories and one federal district are under the absolute control of the present government; he says that the southern frontier is open and at peace; that the government has an army of 80,000 men in the field to insure complete peace.

"My government fails to understand," continues the reply, "what the government of the United States of America means by saying that it does not find itself in the same case with reference to the other nations of the earth concerning which is happening and is likely to happen in Mexico. With reference to what might happen in Mexico neither you, Mr. Confidential Agent, nor I nor any one else can prognosticate because no assertion is possible on incidents which have not occurred."

Senor Gamboa says that if the good offices of the United States "are to be of the character of those now tendered to us we should have to decline them in the most categorical and definite manner."

**How to Serve Mexico.**  
It suggests that the United States might best serve Mexico as follows: "If it should only watch that no material and monetary assistance is given to rebels who find refuge, conspire and provide themselves with arms and food on the other side of the border; if it should demand from its minor and local authorities the strictest observance of the neutrality laws, I assure you, Mr. Confidential Agent, that the complete pacification of this republic would be accomplished within a relatively short time."

Continuing, the note says: "His excellency, Mr. Wilson, is laboring under a serious delusion when he declares that the present situation of Mexico is incompatible with the compliance of her international obligations, with the development of its own civilization and with the required maintenance of certain political and economic conditions tolerable in Central America. We are meeting all of our credits, we are still maintaining our diplomatic relations cordially accepted, in almost all the countries of the world, and we continue to be invited to all kinds of international congresses and conferences.

"An immediate suspension of the struggle in Mexico, a definite armistice solemnly constructed and scrupulously observed is not possible, as to do this it would be necessary that there should be some one capable of proposing it without causing a profound offense to civilization."

Senor Gamboa deprecates the attitude of the "rebels who style themselves Constitutionalists" because they refuse to "add their strength to ours, so that altogether we would undertake the great and urgent task of national reconstruction."

**Would Recognize Belligerency.**  
"We would be agree with them to the armistice suggested, we would, I say, factor, recognize their belligerency, and this is something which cannot be done for many reasons which cannot escape the perspicacity of the government of the United States of America, which to this day, and publicly at least, has classed them as rebels just the same as we have. And it is an accepted doctrine that no armistice can be concerted with rebels."

Senor Gamboa declares that free elections are guaranteed by law and that no fear need be felt that these laws will not be enforced.

"The request that General Victoriano Huerta should agree not to appear as a candidate for the presidency of the republic in the coming elections cannot be taken into consideration, because, aside from its strange and unwarranted character, there is a risk that the same might be interpreted as a matter of personal dislike."

He declares that the legality of the government of General Huerta can not be disputed, under the Mexican constitution. "The point of issue is exclusively one of constitutional law in which no foreign nation, no matter how powerful and respectable it may be, should meddle, in the least," he says.

"The confidential agent may believe that solely because of the sincere esteem in which the people and the government of the United States of America are held by the people and government of Mexico, my government consented to take into consideration, and to answer as briefly as the matter permits, the representations of which you are the bearer. Otherwise it would have rejected them immediately because of their humiliating and unusual character."

**Propose an Arrangement.**  
Senor Gamboa proposes the following "equally decorous arrangement" in lieu of that suggested by President Wilson:

"I—That our ambassador be received in Washington.  
"II—That the United States of America send as a new ambassador without previous conditions.  
"And all this threatening and distressing situation will have reached a happy conclusion; mention will not be made of the causes which might carry us, if the tension persists, to no one knows, what incalculable extremes for two peoples who have an unavoidable obligation to continue being friends, provided, of course, that this friendship is based on mutual respect which is indispensable between two sovereign entities wholly equal before law and justice."

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## THAW WINS PRELIMINARY

Canadian Judge Rules Against New York State's Motion to Discontinue Writ of Habeas Corpus—Thousands and Spectators Cheer and Thaw Grows Dramatic.

Sherbrooke, Quebec, Aug. 27.—Harry K. Thaw, fugitive from Mattawan, will remain in the Sherbrooke jail indefinitely, to be "dealt with according to law."

This was the decision of Superior Court Judge Globensky this afternoon in granting the motion of discontinuance of a writ of habeas corpus. It was the second victory of the day for the Thaw forces, the court having ruled in the forenoon that Canadian counsel representing New York state could take no part in the proceedings at present.

The decision, delivered in French, was received in silence by a packed courtroom. The court had previously warned spectators that a repetition of the forenoon's demonstration, when the New York lawyers were ruled out, would mean jail sentences for those making it.

Thaw was taken back to jail almost immediately, while the throng that overflowed the courthouse lawn and adjacent streets cheered wildly. The prisoner lifted his hat and acknowledged the demonstration.

Superior Judge Globensky, hearing arguments of Thaw's counsel on a motion to discontinue a writ of habeas corpus, absolutely refused to entertain the objections of Hector Verret, representing New York. This was greeted with a wild outburst of cheering by a thousand Canadian spectators. Thaw, rising, bowed in acknowledgment.

"Hooray for the British flag! Hooray for Harry Thaw!" shrieked men and women standing on chairs, waving handkerchiefs, parasols and hats. Thaw bowed three times like a stage star taking a curtain call before a sympathetic audience. His cheeks were flushed, his big brown eyes shone, but he maintained his composure.

**Jerome Comments on Incident.**  
When the New Yorkers and their Canadian lawyers got back their breath they assembled in their hotel. Mr. Jerome called reporters aside and dictated this statement:

"We, who represent here the state of New York, are entirely unwilling to comment on the scene that occurred in one of his majesty's courts today. The relations between the bar of the United States and the courts of the Dominion of Canada are most friendly and cordial and we realize keenly the sense of humiliation experienced by our brethren in Canada who are assisting us. Mr. Jacobs, who is associated with us, is present and we would prefer not to say anything with reference to the occurrence of the morning."

Mr. Jerome turned toward Mr. Jacobs and the latter said:

"There is nothing I can add. I will say though, that this is the first instance to my knowledge where such an outburst in any of our courts was not followed by the immediate clearing of the court."

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## WOMAN 84 AND MAN 74 ARE MARRIED

Marriage licenses have been issued to Emilio De Francesco and Lulu Brown Buckland of Salt Lake; Charles E. Martindell of South Bend, Ind., and Ruby Reeder of Ogden; Le Roy East of Warren and Kate Lillian Ury of Ogden and to Henry S. Blannett and Mrs. Charilla Welch of Ogden. Mrs. Welch gave her age as 84 and Mr. Blannett said he is 74, both claiming that this is their third venture in matrimony. Both the bride and groom are strong and healthy, showing no fatigue in climbing the stairway to the county clerk's office. County Clerk Samuel G. Dye states that Mrs. Welch was one of Ogden's school teachers of early days.

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## TODAY'S GAMES

**LEPER MAKES SECOND ESCAPE**  
St. Louis, Aug. 27.—George A. Hartman, the leper who recently was isolated at the quarantine camp, 14 miles south of the city, escaped today for the second time since he was taken to the quarantine camp less than three weeks ago.

**Reds Defeat Giants.**  
New York, Aug. 27.—(National)—R.H.E. New York ... 1 7 1 Cincinnati ... 5 7 1 Batteries—Brown and Clarke; Fromme, Schupp, Chauer and McLean.

**Game Postponed.**  
Boston, Aug. 27.—(National)—Boston-Pittsburg game postponed; rain.

(Additional Sports on Page Two.)